THE RALEIGH SENTINEL.

Democratic Always and Under All Circumstances.

THURSDAY, JUNE 22, 1876

OUR STATE TICKET.

For Governor:
ZEBULON B. VANCE,
OF MECKLENBURG.

For Lieutenant Governor:
THOMAS J. JARVIS,
OF PITT.

For State Treasurer:
J. M. WORTH,
OF RANDOLPH.

For Secretary of State:
JOSEPH A. ENGELHARD,
OF NEW HANOVER.

For State Auditor:
SAMUEL L. LOVE,
OF HAYWOOD.

For Attorney General:
THOMAS S. KENAN,
OF WILSON.

For Supt. of Pub. Instruction:
J. C. SCARBROUGH,
OF JOHNSTON.

For Congress—3d District:
ALFRED M. WADDELL,
OF NEW HANOVER.

For Congress—4th District:
JOSEPH J. DAVIS,
OF FRANKLIN.

For Congress—5th District:
GEN. A. M. SCALES,
OF ROCKINGHAM.

For Congress—6th District:
COL. WALTER L. STEELE,
OF RICHMOND.

For Congress—7th District:
WILLIAM M. ROBBINS,
OF ROWAN.

ELECTORS-AT-LARGE:
D. G. FOWLE, of Wake,
J. M. LEACH, of Davidson.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:
2D DISTRICT—JOHN F. WOOTEN,
3D DISTRICT—JOHN D. STANFORD,
4TH DISTRICT—FAB. H. BUSBEE,
5TH DISTRICT—F. C. ROBBINS,
6TH DISTRICT—R. P. WARING.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE FUTURE OF THE SENTINEL.

The undersigned having purchased the Raleigh Sentinel, with its name, good will and subscription-lists, hereby announce that, on the first day of July, they will issue a first-class morning daily and weekly democratic paper under the name of the Sentinel. They hereby invoke the support and encouragement of all the people of North Carolina, who desire to see permanently established at the capital of the state, a wide-awake, vigorous democratic newspaper, worthy of one of the noblest commonwealths in the south.

In the meantime, the Sentinel will be continued, daily, semi-weekly and weekly, as at present.

The terms of the daily and Weekly Sentinel will remain unchanged.

GEO. A. SMITH,
W. P. BATCHELOR.

The assumption that Hayes has never been beaten is a false one. In 1872 he ran for Congress in Cincinnati against General H. B. Banning. The vote stood: Hayes, 9,532; Banning, 11,034; Banning's majority, 1,502. Two years before that Stevenson, republican, carried the district by 1,449. What has been done, can be and will be done again.

The senate made some important decisions in the impeachment case on Wednesday. It was determined by a decided majority that there should be no postponement of the trial until after the election. It was also declared by the senate that that body considered the presence of the house essential during the trial and was anxious to have the accusers companions in the judge's misery during the summer session. The dilatory pleas of the defendant were brushed aside by the order that he should plead to the merits on on the 6th of July. In the event of his failure to do so, the trial will proceed as on a plea of not guilty.

WHAT SHALL WE DO AT ST. LOUIS?

There rests upon the National Democratic Convention which will assemble at St. Louis on the 29th of June a grave and delicate responsibility. The nominations at Cincinnati have certain political advantages, and yet are handicapped with many serious objections, and it is sure that wise and harmonious action at St. Louis will end in overwhelming democratic triumph.

It is useless to shut our eyes to the fact that the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler will receive the support of every faction of the republican party, and Conkling in New York, Blaine in Maine, and Bristow in Kentucky, with all the office-holders in the Union under the direction of the President, will be found working under the party banner. A considerable segment of the liberal republican party have returned to their ancient faith, and it is not improbable that all the Fentons and Ethan Allens, the Cochranes and Shurzs, will be arrayed against the cause of reconstruction and reform. Of course a very large and much the more influential portion of the liberal republicans of 187, 2such men as Bird, of Massachusetts, Whitehouse, Dorsheimer, Bigelow and thousands of others in New York, Trumbull and others in the west, are with the democratic organization, and we are alluding principally to those who attempt to keep up a separate party name. Again the trimming financial plank will be urged upon the soft money republicans of Indiana and the other western states as an inducement to attract their support, the anti-catholic plank will again be hurled from the stump to excite religious bigotry, and above all the growing sectional hate will be fanned by every orator with the cool malignity of political calculation. Evidently we have no easy task before us.

Upon the other hand, however, the outlook is by no means dismal. The nominees excite no enthusiasm outside of Ohio and Wheeler's own district, they are respectable, but mediocre men and it is impossible to rally to their support the earnest men who have determined to crown this hundredth year of the nation's life with a grand victory for reform. The platform endorses the administration of Grant with all its crimes and blunders, and the issue must and will be sharply drawn. The hard money men of the east will not endorse the financial plank, which does not approve the resumption act and yet does not demand its repeal.

The demand for further legislation in behalf of the rights of the negro can only mean an additional civil rights bill, requiring mixed schools and churches, and the practical social equality at the Cincinnati hotels during the convention, when white men and negroes mingled together and sat at the same table upon terms of familiarity, give point to the demand.

And good men and women everywhere, who are longing for honest, lasting, blessed peace, will revolt at the effort to stir up again the fires of sectional distrust. The hands of reconciliation stretched out from every southern fireside will not everywhere be scorned. The prostrate industries of the country cry aloud for a prosperous south, and the people of the nation cannot long be deceived.

We believe, then, in all candor, that a wise platform and judicious nominations at St. Louis will result in democratic success.

We are met at the outset by this grave difficulty: All the New England states, New York, many of the western and some of the southern states demand the nomination of Samuel J. Tilden, of New York. He is to-day the embodiment of a reformer. His war upon Tweed and the canal ring, his reduction of the taxes of New York, his earnest statesmanlike labors in behalf of honest, economical government, give him a national prestige, and have rallied to his support hundreds of thousands of America's purest men.

But unfortunately he has incurred the hostility of many of the most eminent democrats of New York, and it is feared that such men as Chief Justice Church, Gov. Beach, and others will give him but a half-hearted support. We are glad to note however that this feeling of opposition has reached its greatest height and has already begun to ebb, and it is by no means improbable that when the convention meets Gov. Tilden will practically have at his back the entire state of New York. Another objection is far more serious. When Gov. Allen of Ohio last year was engaged in the most gallant canvass ever fought by man fighting the combined moneyed power of the country, the friends of Tilden in New York had no word of encouragement for the democrats of Ohio. His Brooklyn organ advised the hard money democrats to vote for Hayes, the leading papers in all sections of the state were silent. It was not in mortal power to resist the combined money of the country, and the desertion of democratic friends, and Gov. Allen was defeated by a handful. Is it to be wondered that the Ohio democrats will vote with great reluctance for S. J. Tilden? But the friends of Tilden say that the nomination of Hayes makes Ohio certainly republican, and we cannot afford to conciliate the democrats of that state at the expense of the east. New York, New Jersey and Connecticut, together with the south and the Pacific slope, contain enough electoral votes to control the country. True, but can we afford to suffer an overwhelming defeat in Ohio and the loss of Indiana in October? Will not New York, New Jersey and a portion of the south fail us, and the republican victory of 1872 be repeated? These and many other matters of grave difficulty, will require the deliberate consideration of the St. Louis convention. If the Ohio democrats can be reconciled, the nomination of Tilden and Hendricks is already assured. If they cannot, if it is evident that Indiana and Ohio will not fall into line under Tilden, then the choice of the convention should fall upon Hancock, of Pennsylvania, or Parker, of New Jersey, or what is better still, Seymour, of New York, for the first place on the ticket. With either of these the three states, New York, New Jersey and Connecticut would be secure, and with a united south, victory would be achieved.

The platform should unhesitatingly condemn any further inflation of the currency, but should demand in positive terms the repeal of the resumption act. The direct effect of this republican legislation is felt at every hearth-stone in the country. The bond-holders thrive, the people mourn. A forced resumption means the bankruptcy of every debtor.

With a scathing denunciation of the frauds and corruptions of the administration, an earnest appeal for reconciliation and a prayer for honest government, we can go before the country deserving success, and with a bright prospect of achieving it.

Scott Lord's proposed amendments to the constitution is provoking a great deal of discussion. In answer to the suggestion made in the World that there might be some difficulty in harmonizing the relations of the officials elected in each locality with the general system, of which the headquarters is at Washington, it is argued that in the case of the postoffice department, for instance, so far as its business is concerned, it would be under the control of the Postmaster-General. The same agent would examine and report, more fruitfully indeed than at present, the condition of each part of the postal service. Every guaranty now existing would be preserved. The only change would be in the source of office, and election by the people would be substituted for the commission of the president. Those chosen would still be United States officers, elected on the same ticket with members of Congress; and this simple change, it is urged, would remove all the baneful effects of the present system. The business of the post-office department would roll on precisely as at present, except that the officers would be freed from the degrading servitude of enforced partisanship and its corrupting results. The truth is that under the present system a majority cannot control, for when a president is elected there is put into his hands a standing army of office-holders as mighty as five times its number of citizens. The friends of Mr. Lord's plan assert that it changes no proper relation, disturbs no proper organization, and simply removes the power to use a great national institution as a mere partisan machine. They say that the opposition of republicans to the measure simply proves that party's distrust of the people and desire for the centralization of power in the executive.—N. Y. World.

What better path to the popular heart can the democratic leaders take than to propose to undo, as far as possible, the hardship and injustice of republican policy? It does not follow that they should combat measures of violent contraction and forced resumption by going to the other extreme of illimitable inflation. They should insist on leaving the currency of the country to adapt itself spontaneously to the wants of business under the law of supply and demand. They should insist, if money is to be regulated by the government at all, on having it regulated for the accommodation of the people at large, not for the advantage of a few special interests. They should not be content with any policy short of a policy designed and adapted to put all legitimate interests on a precisely equal footing as regards debt and credit, contracts and payments, exchange and currency, industry and earnings, speculation and profit. This is according to true democracy, for it means fair play and even and exact justice for all; and it is the indispensable condition of general prosperity. Why should it not be popular?

A Washington correspondent says that the four defeated candidates for the Cincinnati nomination have spoken words that are like apples of gold in pictures of silver. This is a fine figure, but the apples are sour and the silver is the thinnest of plate.

In bonnets the capote shape is in great favor.

THE COLORD VOTE.

That remarkably able and vigorous journal, the New York Sun, speaking of the negro in the Presidential election, correctly says:

As a factor in the coming contest for the Presidency, the blacks, as a race, will not play the part they have hitherto done for the republicans. After being used and abused since the close of the civil war, and while released from one form of slavery remanded to other evils, they at last have had their eyes opened, and will no longer obey the orders of their late political masters.

The thievery of the carpet-baggers, who stole from white and black, promiscuously, and the plunder of the Freedman's Bank by Grant's Washington ring, and their pious confederates, have alienated this confiding people from their accustomed leaders, and brought them to a sense of the frauds and villainy of which they have so long been the victims. They have come to see that the policy of the republicans in exciting prejudice against their old masters, and inspiring them with distrust of their best friends, was only a part of the system for capturing their votes while stealing their earnings and labor. Consequently there has been a great reaction all over the south, and at no time since the rebellion closed have the relations between the two races been as good as they now are.

The day that the army was withdrawn from the south as a ruling element by the loud demand of northern opinion, the carpet-baggers, scalawags, and adventurers, who held their power by the support of the military alone, were crushed out beyond any hope of recovery. So long as they could call for troops from Washington, and hold them subject to the orders of partisan marshals and managers, the negroes supposed naturally enough that they represented the government as they were backed by it. When that symbol of authority was removed, the whole fabric of knavery and violence fell to pieces. The blacks are timid, gregarious, and superstitious, and it required nothing more than this sudden change of circumstances to emancipate them from their political bondage, and to open to their limited horizon new and better prospects for the future.

This is the true explanation of the remarkable revolution in parties in Mississippi and other southern states. The colored people rushed over to the democratic side by tens of thousands when they saw that Ames and his crew were no longer able to control the army, and had really lost their grip at Washington. Pinchback and various leaders who have heretofore wielded a large influence among the negroes, and especially while the administration courted them, are now seeking to accommodate themselves to the new departure, and make no secret of their hostility to Grant, Casey, Packard, Kellogg, and others of that stamp. Pinchback's speech at Cincinnati served notice on them that their former connections were severed, and that hereafter his race meant to look after its own interests.

The south is lost irretrievably to the republican party, and even South Carolina cannot be counted with any certainty, for the causes which swept Mississippi away from the clutches of rogues and public plunderers are now operating vigorously in South Carolina. The frauds, broken promises, deceptions, cheating and rascalities of the republican leaders in Congress, and their emissaries in the south, together with the treachery of the administration, have disgusted the race and forced it to seek fellowship elsewhere.

The old ties between the whites and blacks will, before long, be stronger than ever. Reciprocal and permanent interests must be felt in the long run, and the landowner and the laborer will come together by a natural law, which makes them mutually dependent. In a few years the south will be more prosperous than at any former time in its history, and this prosperity will be one of its chief elements of strength and unity.

While the war was apparently the greatest calamity that ever befel the south, it is destined to be its greatest blessing, materially and morally. Adversity has made labor honorable among what was once the governing class. Emancipation has raised the negro to a higher place. Between the two the salvation of the south is rendered sure. Already manufactures have sprung up in various states, and when the present financial strain has passed away, they will be multiplied by abundant capital, eager to embark in these profitable enterprises.

THE DIRTIEST TRICK OF ALL.

The Caldwell cable develops rich. It appears that Gen. Hunton's committee has ascertained that the telegram originated in this country, in Philadelphia, and was sent to some person in London to be cabled back, under the signature of Jonah Caldwell. Mr. Knott and Gen. Hunton doubted the genuineness of the telegram, and held it back. In the meantime, Blaine came forward in the house, and, with a great flourish, charged the committee with having the cable, and having suppressed it. This was the first public announcement of the existence of that cable, and brings it home directly to Mr. Blaine, and proves, if he did not concoct the cable, he was privy to its concoction.

And this the action of the man who was confessedly the favorite of a majority of the republican convention, and was only defeated of the nomination by trickery! The fact is, the whole party seems thoroughly saturated with fraud that nothing any of them say or do can be trusted without proof.—Rich. Whig.

NOTICE!

Stolen or strayed from the subscriber on the evening of the 7th inst. one large size stud mule nearly black, with a white spot on his rump about the size of a quarter dollar. Any information so that I can get him will be thankfully received, and the capture and conviction of the thief liberally rewarded. R. D. PLEASANTS.
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